

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow prob-
ably fair with rising temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 53.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 38.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON STILL GAINS; ABLE TO SLEEP WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL AID; RATES WILL NOT BE INCREASED WHILE U. S. CONTROLS ROADS; HEDGES SEES NEW YORK STREET CARS STOPPED IN 90 DAYS

GIVES 3 MONTHS TIME FOR ROADS TO GO BANKRUPT

N. Y. Railways Receiver to
Ask Court Order Then to
Stop Operation.

HITS CROOKS IN POLITICS

Attacking Traction Lines Is
Cheap Way to Get Votes, He
Tells Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 7.—Possibility of stoppage of all traffic on the street railway lines in New York city within the next ninety days because of a lack of a financial reserve was hinted at today by Job Hedges, receiver of the New York Railway Company, in a speech before the American Electric Railway Association in convention here.

"When the financial burdens under which we are laboring at the present time," he declared, "reach the point where we cannot maintain a reserve, which will be in about ninety days, I am going to ask the court to stop the running of cars."

Trolley companies have been forced to break contracts with municipalities for carrying passengers at 5 cents because it is a physical impossibility to carry them under the present conditions and stay out of bankruptcy.

Vehement About Cheap Politics.
He insisted with a great deal of vehemence that "cheap politics" was standing in the way of a square deal for the traction systems. "To attack the traction lines is a cheap way to get votes from cheap people for a dishonest proposition," he said.

"It is to get the facts before the public in language they can understand. As it is the question of fares seems to be an economic principle politically administered."

John H. Pardee of Pottsville, president of the association, in his annual address declared that street railways were being run for the benefit of capitalists to obtain a fair share of profits of industries, but really were directed against the public, and thus were a crime.

Effective Wages Tax on Fare.
"Excessive wages are a tax upon the fare," he declared. "It is similarly a tax and the adjustment of wages is a matter which vitally concerns those who use street railways."

"In this adjustment the public is represented by the management of the electric railways. The effort of these managements toward making reasonable wages level is exercised for the public and the railways thus become the agents of the public in the disputes that arise in consequence of wage demands."

Mr. Pardee also declared that there must be a change in the system of collective bargaining with employees, which he now practices. "Collective bargaining is the basis of the method of wage adjustment under which we are now working, and collective bargaining among monopolies is a crime."

"The law of supply and demand is abrogated and the law of competition as a regulator of prices is set aside. Arbitration between a responsible party and one irresponsible party has never and can never be productive of permanent good or for long serve to settle disputes."

"If labor is to enter into an agreement as to its wages, then labor must assume responsibility for carrying out of the agreement. If labor is to be allowed the privilege of collective bargaining for its services, then the agencies through which this collective bargaining is done must be endowed with some corporate personality which can be held to account for the maintenance of its agreements and the carrying out of the awards made by the tribunals to which it submits its claims for arbitration."

INTERNECINE WAR IN CHINA IS RESUMED

Northern and Southern Gov- ernments Begin Hostilities.

By the Associated Press.

ANKOW, China, Oct. 7.—Hostilities between the Northern and Southern Governments have been resumed, numerous troops leaving this city against the Southern Government forces at Changchow. The usual rice supply to this port has been cut.

The Chinese peace delegation at Paris was advised today by August 22, 1919, that Wang-I-Tong, representing the Northern Government, had begun negotiations with Tang Shao Yi of the Southern Government.

On September 25 further advice reported that Southern representatives had refused to treat with Wang-I-Tong and a resumption of hostilities between the two factions was predicted.

Fokker's Property in Berlin Is Seized

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from
London Times Service.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The property in Berlin of Mijhaer Fokker, the airplane maker, has been seized owing to his failure to provide the \$3,500,000 demanded by the taxation authorities as security against the export of his cars from Germany.

Fokker is the Dutchman who gave the German army aerial ascendancy for many months.

CHICAGO BEATS CINCINNATI, 5-4

In Uphill Contest Sox Take
Sixth Game of Series in
Tenth Inning.

GANDIL'S HIT DECIDES

Sends Weaver Home With
Winning Run—Rueher
Knocked Out of Box.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Cincinnati (N.)..... 4 2 .467

Chicago (A.)..... 5 4 .556

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—This day saw a subject for heroes degenerate into a slapstick comedy; perfection shelled until only here and there it showed a vagrant flash of its former brilliancy; the ideal hurled to the level of the commonplace. After five baseball games which had written into world's series history a veritable saga of the Vikings of old the Chicago Americans and the Cincinnati Nationals gave way under the strain. They vied with each other in ineffectiveness of pitching, puerile plays, tactics of the tyro and slashing hitting of the kind that warms the heart of the average enthusiast. And by a strange trick of fate the more insistent sinners were the victors. It took ten innings to decide the issue, the Chicago team winning by 5 to 4.

The series now stands four games and two in favor of Cincinnati.

It was not a bad ball game to watch, this medium for the second triumph of the White Sox. But placed against any other of the five previous contests, it was a remarkable triumph. It was as a piece of plate glass compared with the Kohnstetter Booth's Hamlet compared with the ravings of a village thespian. And for Cincinnati the bitterest part of the defeat came in the shattering of one of its leading idols.

Walter Rueher, the left handed pitcher whose work on the mound and with the bat had sent the Reds off to a 9 to 1 victory in the opening contest of the series, once more was pitted against the Chicago batsmen. But the Rueher of this afternoon was only the shadow of the Rueher who had scored so remarkable a triumph. His power to bat was impaired and his ability to control the ball constantly slipping and getting him into uncomfortable positions.

Rueher Knocked From Box.
Then came the debacle. In the sixth inning The White Sox had forced Rueher to yield six hits and three runs. A Chicago runner was on second base, thanks to a two base hit, and not a single one of the opposition had been retired. The Reds still were one run in the fore. It was a situation fraught with possibilities for disaster for the Reds. While the gathering of 30,000 sat in mute expectation and unceasing trepidation Pat Moran signalled to him who only a few days before had been the hero of the home team.

Rueher strode off the diamond—knocked out of the box. And as Jimmy Ring of Brooklyn stepped onto the hill to take up his task of trying to stem the tide a pretty little woman in a field box sobbed. Tears streamed down her face while her husband, beaten and in retreat, kept right on to the clubhouse. Surely Rueher had been beaten. Eddie Cicotte and the White Sox by 3 to 0, would stop all this nonsense and put the Chicago men where they belonged. At least so thought the Cincinnati adherents.

But it was a trying heritage which had come to Ring. A man on second, no one out and the White Sox riding the ninth wave of his success. For a time Ring kept the gasping Sox at bay, but they were not to be denied. Came another sea blow and the Chicagoers were working over the park which only a few minutes before had been a bedlam. But before long Ring retired the third man and then came a sign of relief. It was true, the score was tied, but wait until the Reds got going with their bludgeons.

Reds Not Up to Their Standard.
The Reds did peek away at their bats, but the breaks were not with them. And they were not playing the baseball which won them four out of five.

They faltered repeatedly. They got one hit and a base on balls in the seventh inning, two hits in the eighth and one in the ninth, and then came the final effort in the tenth. Dickey Kerr, the little left hander, once more pitched the way he had worked in his 3 to 0 swinging their bats to no effect. The Reds had had their fling and the day was done.

For the winning White Sox "Buck" continued on Twenty-second page.

HINES GIVES OUT FINAL DECISION IN RAIL TARIFFS

Suggests New Schedules Be
Prepared and Offers Aid
of Experts.

PUBLIC MUST BE HEARD

Letter to Association of Ex-
ecutives Advises Method of
Seeking Rate Boost.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A definite and what is considered a final decision that there will be no further increase in railroad rates during the period of Government control was made to-day by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who made public a letter to T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, in which he says any increase by the Government is beyond the question.

Suggestion is made by the Director-General, however, that the railroads prepare tariffs for increases regarded as necessary and file them with the Interstate Commerce Commission as soon as Government control ends December 31. He offers all possible aid in furnishing information for the purpose. His letter to Chairman Cuyler follows:

"From time to time I have discussed with you and other representatives of the railroad executives the question of what if any increases should be made in railroad rates and the manner in which such increases should be made."

Question to Be Considered.
"My view has been and is that this present matter must be handled in accordance with the following considerations:

"First—The question of an increase in rates could not properly be considered on the exclusive basis of the unfavorable showing which the Railroad Administration was making in the early part of this year, because that showing was largely due to an abnormally small freight business, so that the results of that period could not fairly be taken as a test for making increases in rates. Necessarily, therefore, it seemed to me that the formulation of any proposal for a general increase in rates would have to await a better opportunity for making an estimate as to what the earning capacity would be under normal conditions. I have been increasingly confirmed in this opinion by the various developments which have taken place."

"Second—It has seemed to me that the public would not be satisfied under existing conditions to have any general increase in rates put into effect without the concurrence of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The public sentiment to this effect has been manifested in many ways throughout the year, and has been emphasized by the recent passage by the two houses of Congress of bills providing that there shall be an opportunity to review any rates proposed by the Railroad Administration before those rates shall go into effect. It follows, therefore, that time and opportunity must be provided for public consideration by any rate proposals now made."

Basic of Rate Review.
"Since the foregoing controlling factors make it impossible for the Government to establish any general readjustment of rates prior to January 1, 1920, it is also evident that any new basis to be established for the future should naturally be considered not from the standpoint of unified operation of all the railroads but to a greater extent from the standpoint of the necessities of the separate railroads."

"A rate adjustment which might fully protect the Government when operating all the railroads as a unit might wholly fail to protect equally or fairly the different railroads when separately operated."

"I therefore see no escape from the conclusion that if the corporations desire to make progress at this time with this matter, they enter themselves upon a study of the problem to determine what tariffs they think ought to be proposed with a view to filing tariffs accordingly with the appropriate public authority."

"I suggest, therefore, that you advise the railroad executives that if they desire to take this course I shall be glad to place at their disposal all the information in the possession of the Railroad Administration bearing on the subject. Since most of the traffic experts who would ordinarily be relied upon by the railroad companies in a matter of this sort are now employed by the Railroad Administration, I shall be glad to provide that the traffic experts now employed shall aid the railroad corporations in studying this problem and bringing it to a conclusion."

100 More War Brides Coming.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Almost 100 wives of American soldiers and sailors of the last detachments still in Great Britain will leave for the United States on a special steamship about October 13.

The army and naval officials will telegraph to-morrow to the wives, who are scattered over England and Ireland, to proceed immediately to Southampton to await the vessel. In many cases the wives will bring with them one or two children.

PEACE TREATIES RATIFIED BY ITALIAN KING'S DECREE

Approval by Rome Parliament of Victor Emmanuel's
Action Is Considered Certain.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel has ratified the German and Austrian treaties by decree.

The *Giornale d'Italia* says that each decree contains two articles, the first authorizing the Government to execute the treaty fully and the second setting forth that the decree be presented to Parliament to be converted into law.

Ratification of the German treaty by the royal decree of the King of Italy virtually completes the steps necessary for putting into effect the pact between Germany and the allied Powers, which was signed at Versailles on June 28 and which stipulated it would become operative when ratified by three of the great Powers.

The British Parliament has ratified the treaty, and the document now awaits only ratification by the last of Great Britain's dominions to act upon it, the Australian Commonwealth, before becoming binding upon Great Britain.

Approval was given the convention by the French Chamber of Deputies last week, and the Senate is expected to take similar action this week.

The royal decree of the Italian monarch must receive approval from the next Parliament, which will meet at Rome on December 1, but it is considered certain there will be little trouble in securing concurrence.

Italy by the action of her King is the first of the Powers to ratify the treaty with Austria.

SENATORS ROW OVER COVENANT

Pointdexter Attacks Hitch-
cock's War Record as Be-
ing Pro-German.

NEBRASKAN IN DENIAL

Administration Leader Insists
Radicals Lead Opposition
to Treaty.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The frequent hints from Administration Democrats in the Senate that opponents of the peace treaty and the league in its present form were pro-German brought forth a reply to-day from Senator Pointdexter (Neb.).

The Senator took the record of Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the President's Senatorial spokesman on foreign affairs, to point his remarks. Incidentally the propaganda of the League to Enforce Peace and of other organizations supporting the League of Nations was discussed, and by opponents of the treaty severely criticized.

Senator Pointdexter resented with warmth the continual suggestions that the opponents or critics of the treaty were actuated by pro-German sympathies. It was suggestions of this sort that moved him to advert to Mr. Hitchcock's own record in the period before the United States entered the war. He charged that that record showed Mr. Hitchcock had introduced legislation to embargo our shipment of munitions and supplies to the nations that afterward became our associates in the great struggle.

The subject was opened when, defending the activities of the League to Enforce Peace and like bodies, Mr. Hitchcock said:

"One thing is very evident. There will be no organized effort among the churches to oppose the League of Nations. There is not enough sentiment of that sort to organize and the fact that the churches are being appealed to to organize for this great work is very good evidence that the sentiment is there. It is not only the churches but the women of the country and it is the business men of the country. It is the laboring interest of the country; it is the public spirited sentiment of the country that is making itself felt here and it will make itself felt more and more the longer this fight lasts."

See High Class Support.
"All of the high class and intellectual and vital organizations of the country wherever they speak speak for the League of Nations and for the ratification of the treaty."

Senator Pointdexter reminded other Senators that it was necessary during the war to organize the campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds. "No organization that can be nationwide," he said, "can be organized without the expenditure of money. What is done is done openly. What is done is done legitimately and very properly."

"If the Senator," said Senator Hitchcock, directing his remarks to Senator Pointdexter, "wishes to see an organized effort against the League of Nations let him look at the Socialist and anarchist meetings of the country. The Bolshevik meetings, the newspaper propaganda in interests of the anarchists, Socialists and Bolsheviks; every one of them is fighting the League of Nations. They are all allies; they are all organs in this fight."

Senator Pointdexter replied: "The Senator talked a great deal about the Bolsheviks and it was not very long since he was talking about the pro-Germans being opponents of the league. It seems to me that he is a little inconsistent in taking up while the fighting was going on what he could not do instead of forwarding it, at least up to the point where the United States declared war; who on various occasions introduced bills and resolutions for the purpose of thwarting efforts of our allies in their war with Germany and to cut off supplies."

On his return from Gary to-day Gen. Wood said concerning the situation in the steel city:

"Upon arriving in Gary, Ind., at 7:45 P. M., October 6, 1919, a conference was at once called of the city officials, headed by the Mayor. The general military control of the city was established."

"It was evident at once that the Gary officials were extremely nervous over the situation. The strikers, nearly all of whom were aliens, a good many of whom could not speak English, already had paraded the public streets in defiance of the orders of the municipality and had declared their determination further to continue their street demonstrations."

"The police authorities were unable

LABOR MEETING VOTES FOR STAR CHAMBER PLAN

Three Big Groups at Wash-
ington Conference to
Work Separately.

PUBLIC VIEWPOINT LOST

Free Exchange of Ideas and
Direct Action Impossible,
It Is Declared.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Two significant things were done by President Wilson's Industrial Conference in two long sessions to-day.

The first was the adoption of a rule under which the conference determined not to do business as a common council but to caucus and act on all matters by factional groups.

The second was a determination that the caucus actions, the meetings of the three big groups, representing the employers, employees and the public, were to be secret.

The rule with regard to group or factional action upon all matters was the subject of a bitter fight among the representatives of the public. The labor group and, it is understood, the employers' group were unitedly for such a course. In some quarters the rule is regarded as destroying one of the fundamental considerations in the calling of a conference. It means that the representatives of employers, employees and the public will not meet at a common council board for free exchange of ideas and direct action.

Instead each group will act as has always been the case with employers and employees in private council. Each will miss the point of contact and the thought and considerations that lead to conclusion.

Common Viewpoint Lost.
There was strong support in the public group for the common council idea, but the opposite groups outweighed this sentiment overwhelmingly. The arrangement for caucus action means that on every resolution presented and on every other matter the labor group will determine its position in private session and stand as a whole; that the employers' group will do the same thing, and that there will be no opportunity for human element and common understanding or the bringing of a common viewpoint.

The thrashing out of all matters of importance to be dealt with is to be done behind closed doors; the public will not get the benefit of the exchanges among the various elements composing the groups. On the other hand actions will be prepared in complete and public sessions of the conference seem destined to be confined to a series of unit votes.

The procedure was typified when the first motion was put to the conference to-day. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on a call for the first vote, rose and said:

"I vote the delegation for the motion."

The other delegations, or groups as they are to be officially termed under the rules, voted likewise.

Protest Wins Concession.
Protest against this procedure won one concession. As originally framed by the Rules Committee, the rule of procedure provided that no subject could be considered by the conference that was not unanimously approved by one of the groups. John Spargo, Socialist and public delegate, who had led the fight for open consideration of all subjects by the conference, urged forcibly an amendment that a minority report on any matter could be considered when ratified by not less than a third of any group.

This amendment carried, so that minorities are not entirely ruled out of the conference. The only show for individual power, influence or logic, however, will be in the star chamber sessions of the group caucuses.

There is only one bridge to common understanding left. The organization adopted provides for a general committee of fifteen, five representatives of each group, to which all resolutions or other matters must be referred. Members of this committee will rub elbows and get the common viewpoint, and will be in a position to report to their respective groups the promptings for the actions proposed by the various groups.

To Compromise Procedure.
As fixed the general procedure of the conference, which to many delegates seemed at first confused, is simply this. Any delegate can present a resolution or other matter. Upon its presentation it must be referred by the chair to the general committee for action without debate. The committee is to bring in its report, which is in turn to be given to the three groups for action, before it reaches the conference.

While this procedure is regarded as not cumbersome, it left the conference late in the afternoon without business and an adjournment was necessary.

When the rules committee report was finally adopted with amendments, Chairman Lane asked if there was any further business. There was nothing before the body. For minutes there was silence. It was then suggested that

Continued on Third Page.

Germany Predicts Peace Before U. S. Senate Acts

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The German press forebodes the exchange of documents relating to the ratification of the peace treaty in the latter part of October, according to wireless reports received here.

This, however, is contingent upon the completion of ratification by Italy, France and Japan, the papers intimate, and they point out that the treaty thus would come into force before the termination of the debate in the United States Senate.

[Since this information was received in London, the treaty has been ratified by royal decree in Italy.]

WILL FIX LIMIT TO QUIT BALTIC

Supreme Council Is Preparing
Drastic Reply to Berlin's
Unsatisfactory Notes.

SITUATION IS IRRITATING

Germany's Good Faith in Von
der Goltz Matter Now Is
Seriously Questioned.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, Oct. 7.—Germany's note in regard to the troops of Field Marshal von der Goltz in the Baltic States is not satisfactory to the Allies. This was demonstrated to-day when the Supreme Council decided after long discussion to draw up a reply; all agreed that Germany had not yet proved her good faith and that the Allies could not stand temporizing tactics any longer. The reply may be finished to-morrow and adopted by the council.

One point that has irritated particularly the council is the virtual admission in the German note that these troops, whose removal the Allies demanded weeks ago, have been and still are in the pay of Germany and that Germany made only a threat to stop their pay without actually putting it into execution. It is explained here that men in Von der Goltz's army are in a measure adventurers, many of them from Alsace and Lorraine, who are determined to obtain a permanent footing in the Baltic States and settle there, as they have nowhere else to go.

Many of these troops, it is said, are inclined to join the Bolsheviks, as they have been ruined by the war and they see there, or think they see, a chance to reestablish themselves. In this connection a report came from Germany by way of Copenhagen that Field Marshal von der Goltz and his entire staff have joined the Bolsheviks already. This report, however, is from the Petrograd Telegraph Agency and has not been confirmed. One of Germany's assertions was that the troops were rebellious and refused to obey orders to leave the Baltic region, as they desired to settle there.

In her latest note, which the Allies have decided is unsatisfactory, Germany declared that the pay of the troops had been stopped, their supplies cut off and Gen. Eberhard had been appointed to succeed Von der Goltz. The number of these troops has been estimated all the way from 30,000 to 75,000.

Germany's suggestion that the Allies make a concession is likely to be accepted, but not in the form that Germany desires. Instead of a joint committee, consisting of Allied and German representatives, the Allies probably will name its own board of generals, but only that they may be on the spot and report whether or not Germany actually is carrying out the orders of the Allies. This is far different from a joint committee in which the Allies would share the responsibility with Germany.

Germany Alone Responsible.
The point the Allies make is that Germany is responsible for Von der Goltz's army. What gives the matter great importance is that from the viewpoint of the Supreme Council the whole question of German militarism is involved in it, a question which must be settled immediately.

Field Marshal von der Goltz's position is much the same as that of Capt. d'Annunzio, and the attitude of the German Government toward it parallels closely that of the Italian Government in dealing with the poet who shows signs of exhausting the patience of the Allies, as was demonstrated by the communication which the British Government has just made to the Italians.

Reports from Germany indicate that Von der Goltz is becoming as popular in Germany as d'Annunzio is with the Italians. From what was said to-day it is likely that the Allies will send a stiffer reply, with a time limit attached, on the expiration of which the economic blockade will go into effect.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The report that Gen. von der Goltz, commander of the German forces in the Baltic provinces, has joined the Russian Bolshevik forces with his staff is denied in a German Government wireless message received here.

End of Sultry Weather Has Good Effect on His Condition.

DAUGHTERS GO HOME

President's Fretting Over
Being Kept Inactive
Causes Concern.

DANGER LINE NOT PASSED

Doctors Will Not Permit Him
to Address the Industrial
Conference.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—There was every indication to-night that the President was continuing to improve. With his appetite restored and his nerves soothed without artificial aid that he is getting considerable rest, the optimistic bulletins which have marked the past few days continued to come from his attending physicians.

The principal fear of the doctors in attempting to guide the President back to full health and strength is that their patient himself will do more to hamper them than any other factor. The President's evident chafing at the continued absolute inaction deemed so important in his treatment may result in Mr. Wilson worrying himself into a highly critical state again.

White House Bulletin.

These bulletins were issued at the White House.

10 P. M.

The President had a comfortable day and is slightly improved.

11:30 A. M.

The President's improvement has continued. His appetite is decidedly better and his physicians are well.

The bulletins were signed by Drs. Grayson, Ruffin and Silt.

While Chairman Lane of the industrial conference hinted to-day that the President may yet be able to appear before the windup of the deliberations of the conference and deliver a message to the delegates, Dr. Grayson, Silt and Ruffin are determined that Mr. Wilson will do nothing of the sort. It is no part of their plan to permit the President even to think of returning to his public duties in anything like so brief a time.

Weather Change Beneficial.

The end of the sultry spell which has prevailed here in Mr. Wilson enjoying a refreshing sleep last night. Long hours of sleep will do more than anything else to remedy Mr. Wilson's shattered nerves.

When the President awoke this morning he was said to be cheerful, but again fretting because he was kept in bed. So many affairs in which he has taken a tremendous interest are just at critical stages now that his doctors recognize the fact that this impatience under the real state of Mr. Wilson's health is to be expected. They are striving in every way they can to keep Mr. Wilson perfectly calm.

While each bulletin that has come from the White House for several days has indicated a steady improvement of the President under the "treat cure" treatment prescribed by his physicians there is still extreme anxiety here, and there is as yet no thorough guarantee that the President will continue to improve progress toward health without any setbacks. The nature of his illness, while it has not been specifically described by any of his physicians, is indicated by them to be such that all danger is far from being passed.

However, in and about the White House, there is a distinctly more cheerful tone of spirit than has been the case when Dr. Grayson first called in the other physicians to consult with him. Dr. Grayson's assurances to the Cabinet yesterday are generally believed to have prompted Mr. Lane to predict to-day that the President might yet address the industrial conference. This straw, one of the few available indications of the real state of Mr. Wilson's health, was seized upon generally here to indicate that the report on Mr. Wilson's condition made to the Cabinet meeting was more encouraging than the official bulletins have been.

Wilson's Daughters Depart.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughters of the President, who were called to the White House last week, departed for their home to-day after consultations with the physicians attending their father.

Messages from all parts of the world continued to arrive at the White House to-day. President Porras of Panama sent the following:

"With greatest pleasure we see by to-day's cable about the improvement in your health. We crave it will be a turning point in your recovery."

President d'Artiguenave of Hayti sent this message:

"With most sincere wishes for speedy recovery, I send to his Excellency, the President of the United States, sentiments of the genuine sympathy in which the Government and people of Hayti heartily join."

Gustave Ador, president of the Swiss Federation, sent a message reading:

"The Swiss Federal Council, truly grieved to hear of your illness, begs you to accept its wishes of a speedy and full recovery."

Fire Destroys Guano Plant.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—The plant of the Standard Guano Company at Curtis Bay, a suburb, was partially destroyed by fire of undetermined origin to-day and two negro workmen lost their lives. An official of the company estimated the loss at \$1,500,000.